

### The Financial Embarrassment

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...an insurgent, after an election by six millions  
of suffrages, after four years of power, will the man  
who proclaimed himself Napoleon the Second gently  
subside into the role of a private gentleman embraced  
by peaceful difficulties? It is very generous  
to suppose he would do so; but it is more difficult to  
know his intentions than Lords Normanby and Palmer-  
ston. If Lord Palmerston has good reasons for  
believing in such an exercise of the virtue of abnega-  
tion, our Foreign Secretary may be right  
in expecting 1852 to be the year of his retirement.  
This is no less the *prétention* of the name of Bonaparte  
will, by a strange reverse and contrast of influences,  
have rendered memorable services to the peace of  
France, and to the cause of universal suffrage, by a  
bridge of gold for the retreat of this Pretender  
President.

But he is to be followed by another. The French  
Republic cannot be satisfied without a prince at the  
head of her affairs. The dominion of crime is a hor-  
rible evil is serious. He has many friends in France. It  
is said he would be a very republican President.  
The newspapers quote very generally his declara-  
tions in favor of universal suffrage. He has been  
proposed as the champion of the rights of labor, of  
order and property; and "an authority which  
speaks in the name of universal suffrage he declares  
is the only one which can save the country." It  
may be that he will be called upon to be re-  
stored by a Bourbon after being restricted by a  
Bonaparte!

The restoration of universal suffrage would pre-  
vent the expected evils. It alone can create an  
army of 600,000 men. In 1852, three or four, it may be five millions of men  
who have three times voted as citizens will find  
themselves excluded from the suffrage as the "vil-  
lains," who they may suit to fit! Should they  
do it, the event would be the worst since the Revo-  
lution in history. Such Frenchmen would be miracles  
of self-denial. The expectation of it, on which the  
law of the 31st of May rests, seems to us a supersti-  
tious belief. The Republic is not a machine. There  
are Frenchmen who believe in the cabage  
of Rose Tanshier, which was large enough to  
feed a whole county; and in pictures of  
Mendocine, which bleed; and in the politi-  
cal institution of a man like Faucher, Mar-  
guizot, Montalembert, and Falloux, who deem it  
safe at once to disfranchise 5,000,000 of men, is  
a much wider and sillier stage of inflexible credulity.  
It is not the blood of the people we are to shed  
and blood, but dead wood. The restricted suffrage  
has been well described as an infernal machine for  
kindling civil war in all parts of France. Lord Pal-  
merston may know that this machine will be  
abolished when the National Assembly meets in  
November. We do not know it. We therefore  
fear the machine may do its work. The noble  
Lord and his colleagues, we remember, were among  
the number of those to whom the events of 1848 were  
attributed.

Necessity may compel the royalist factions of  
France to combine in favor of the candidature of  
the Prince de Joinville. Meanwhile, we notice two  
circumstances, which show strikingly the hold  
which the Republic has taken of the French  
people. The candidate of the Bourbonists at pre-  
sent is Larochejaquequin, and of the Orleansists,  
Joinville; and both are persons who have declared  
themselves to be in the favor of universal suffrage.  
This institution is justly regarded by the clear-  
sighted thinkers in France as the cork of safety for the  
country, not merely during a deluge, as in 1848, but  
by the prevention of deluges.

There is one thing, however, principle has failed  
four times in France. It brought Louis XVI. to  
the block, it ruined Bonaparte, and it crumbled  
down under Charles X. and Louis Philippe. Yet  
clever men are to be found who cannot rid their  
minds of the prejudice which deems a basis of  
stability and prosperity. The first republic of  
France did not feel it was betrayed and suppressed.  
The sovereignty of the people has never failed.  
However long there are security and prosperi-  
ty, it is not the object of the nation's desire. A  
republican Government of modern times has ever had  
to sustain. In respect of fighting, nothing occurred  
on the Continent like the five days of Paris; and  
the Republic was victorious in the name of universal  
suffrage.

On the whole, Lord Palmerston prophesies a  
peaceful year, and we hope he is right; but we cannot  
see any path to it except that which to him and  
many others is the object of aversion and scorn—the  
way of universal suffrage.

**The Quarter's Revenue of Great Britain.**

The official returns of the quarter's revenue will  
be made up on Friday evening next, the 10th inst.  
Although not yet quite complete, enough is known  
to enable us to give some idea of the returns for the  
current quarter will continue to present a most fa-  
vorable result.

In spite of all the remissions of taxation, the  
present quarter will show an increase over the cor-  
responding quarter of last year.

With such a greatly diminished expenditure on  
the late productions have produced, the surplus  
revenue from receipts, which, notwithstanding all  
reductions, still keep up their actual amount, pro-  
duction of the quarter ending in January, 1851, was  
more than it has been in the year 1850 or 1851.

There will also be a falling off in the stamps of about  
£100,000, which is less than the loss calculated on  
the reduction of stamp duties, and which the Chan-  
cellor of the Exchequer estimated at £300,000 a year.

There will also be a very small comparative de-  
ficiency in the item of taxes. All the other items  
are good, and will more than cover the deficiency  
above stated.

The customs will show an actual increase over  
the October quarter of last year, amounting to  
something near £50,000, notwithstanding the reduc-  
tion of duty on wine, spirits, and tobacco, and the  
fall in the import duties upon sugar, coffee, tin, &c.; and that, in the quarter just ended, the  
per quater duty upon corn yielded less than usual.

The excise too, is eminently satisfactory, and  
will show an increase of about the same amount as  
the customs. This is even a greater test than the  
other. Some of the now abolished brick duties  
were collected in the October quarter of last year.  
The excise will show a considerable advance over  
the consumption of which betokens a substantial  
accession to the comforts of our working popula-  
tion.

The property and income tax is also better, and  
indicates a great deal of improvement in the fall-  
ing off observable in the last quarter.

The Post Office, too, will show a considerable and  
substantial increase.

In fine, the finances of the country are in most  
favorable and prosperous condition in all their  
features.

The returns of the Board of Trade, which were  
issued on Saturday, are equally satisfactory and  
conclusive.

**The Chinese Insurrection and the Standing**

[From the British Army Dispatch, Sept. 20.]

By the *Overland Friend of China*, of the 24th  
July, further intelligence has been received of the  
progress of the insurrection, that empowers us to  
make a few remarks, yet more successful, which  
against the imperial power.

In the early part of June last, the Chinese Lieu-  
tenant General, Wu-lan-tai, had left Canton with  
intention of proceeding against the rebels, and was  
sent by Tartar Emperor to put down the rebel-  
lion. But the insurgents had no intention of allow-  
ing him to form the coalition with the ease it would  
appear he was anticipated; and giving him battle  
near the city of Canton, where he sustained a defeat  
with a loss of upwards of one thousand men, the  
general himself being so severely wounded that it  
is said he will have to undergo the amputation of an  
arm.

The success which thus seems to attend this out-  
break in the Celestial Empire, and the continual  
defeat of the imperial troops by the undisciplined  
rebels, goes far to subvert all the notions that were  
once entertained in Europe of the vast numerical  
superiority of the Chinese army. The fact is, how-  
ever, that the Chinese are infinitely superior in  
number, and little surprise should be now felt as the ready  
success of the British arms in 1849, over the Chi-  
nese forces, when such evidence is furnished of the  
powerlessness of the Chinese Emperor to furnish the  
means of resistance through his own army, and  
perilous his throne for so long a period.

From so called official documents, we have long  
been led to believe that China maintains on foot an  
army of 700,000 men. But from interesting dis-  
coveries, we have learned that the actual strength of the  
French navy, Captain Julien de la Graviere, who  
made it more his business to inquire into such mat-  
ters, when in China, than our own military or naval  
affairs appear to have done, owing to his func-  
tionary position, has learned from the Chinese Em-  
peror, that the standing army of China amounts in reality to no more than 60,000  
soldiers, wholly composed of Manchese Tartars,  
and that the remainder of the gross force of 700,000  
these Tartar contingents remain in garrison, while the  
capital, the rest are distributed throughout the  
provinces, and form the garrisons in the chief towns.

They are described by Captain de la Graviere as  
courageous and strongly built men, but, notwith-  
standing anything but formidable, for their arms  
consist only of bows and matchlocks, and they are  
devoid of skill in the employment of the rifle or  
musket. They are, however, infinitely superior to  
regiments, says the Captain, to these Manchese war-  
riors. These last enumerated features, as far as  
the personal of the Tartar soldiers, are corroborated  
by the accounts given in a narrative of the capture of  
Shanghai, published in London, containing a full  
description of the Chinese army, and the manner in  
which the Tartar soldiers were employed.

Besides these 60,000 men, which constitute the  
real and only Chinese regular or standing army,  
China possesses, it is true, a numerous militia  
for the purpose of arms, and progress in arms.  
When the war has broken out, the latter the use  
of the sword and shield, is considered so far as  
he able to give with the hand the stroke while he  
covers himself with the other, he strikes the mark  
before him, before the mandarin appointed to  
be then appears, before the mandarin appointed to  
give proof of his capabilities, and the

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